

Russia Offered Free Passage to Sea by Turkey

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The



World.

WEATHER—Fair to-night; to-morrow warmer.

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DISRUPTION OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA NOT AIM OF ALLIES, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

THOUSANDS SHARE COAL WITH THE POOR AS SUPPLY REACHING CITY INCREASES

Police Gather Fuel in All Boroughs, Under Mayor Hylan's Relief Plan.

100,000 TONS ARRIVE

Barges Making Better Progress Since Paths Have Been Smashed in Ice.

While coal in comforting quantities—some reports say 100,000 tons—was slowly moving by barge and car to New York from ice-free Jersey ports to-day, the full weight of the police force was thrown to the task of relieving the want of the coalless poor. This was in pursuance of Mayor Hylan's plan for soliciting coal contributions from those who have plenty and distributing it to the unfortunate who have not known fire for days. The responses were generous beyond all expectations.

At 10.30 o'clock last night Lieut. Hart, on the desk in the Ralph Avenue Police Station, rubbed his eyes in surprise when he saw Mayor Hylan walk up to the railing before his desk. "I wish that the policemen of this precinct shall make a house to house canvass of the poor people in the precinct," said the Mayor, "and discover just how many have no coal at all in their bins. Report those names to me and tell them that if they will come to my house they can get enough coal to tide them over until the dealers have a supply."

Capt. David Kane, in command of the Ralph Avenue Station, in which precinct the Mayor's home is located, ordered his platoon going on duty to bear in mind the Mayor's injunction. But privately the police are wondering just how much coal reposes in the Mayor's cellar.

OFFERINGS RANGE FROM A BUCKETFUL TO A TON.

Chief Inspector O'Brien reported to Police Commissioner Bugher, at Headquarters to-day, that Mayor Hylan's order for a census of those persons throughout the city who are entirely destitute of coal and a reciprocal donation of lots of coal to such needy ones by those possessing more than they need was bringing excellent results.

Last night every policeman throughout the city called upon families reported to be without fuel and sent their names by phone back to the police station. Police Captains scoured their precincts and got volunteer offers of trucks and express wagons to handle the coal volunteered.

Early to-day the house-to-house canvass by the policemen in search of philanthropic coal owners commenced. Offerings ran from a basketful to a ton. Supplied at the station with the name of the needy family, the truckman transferred the coal offering at once to the barren bin. Immediately fires began to be kindled where there had been dead ashes for many days. All over the city, according to Inspector O'Brien's report, the work of relief runs smoothly.

GENEROSITY SHOWN EXCEEDS ALL EXPECTATIONS.

At noon to-day Chief Inspector O'Brien began to receive from all the inspection districts detailed reports of the progress of the police relief. They all showed generosity far beyond expectations.

In the Fifth Inspection District, in Harlem, forty tons were volunteered in the first two hours of the canvass. Thirteen tons were contributed in the Greenpoint section.

ROCKEFELLER SHUTS HOME BECAUSE STANDARD OIL CO. CAN'T SUPPLY HEATERS



Mrs. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

John D. Jr. Forced to Move to Tarrytown When Steam Plant and His Own Corporation Fail Him.

John D. Rockefeller Jr. has been obliged to close his New York home and move into his father's home at Tarrytown, N. Y., because the Standard Oil Company was unable to provide him with oil stove heaters. They did not have any left to give him.

Mr. Rockefeller's home and those of several other wealthy New Yorkers adjoining have a common central heating plant, but lack of coal forced it to close down. He sent a requisition to the Standard Oil Company, in which he and his father are heaviest stockholders, for 36 oil heaters.

"Supply exhausted. Can't get them for you or anybody else," was the answer, whereupon Mr. Rockefeller, with a shiver, decided to move.

ALL NEW YORK SCHOOLS TO BE HEATED BY MONDAY; 380 TONS OF COAL RUSHED

Not More Than 5 Per Cent. of Buildings Ever Closed at One Time.

All of New York's public schools will be normally heated by Monday. It was announced to-day at the office of Acting Superintendent Straubenmuller, Patrick Jones, Superintendent of Supplies, said that late yesterday he obtained 130 tons of coal, which was distributed this morning to fifteen Brooklyn schools, and 250 tons more will be delivered to-morrow to twenty others which have been barely enough fuel to get along.

A force under C. B. Snyder, Superintendent of Buildings, is working night and day to repair the burst and frozen water pipes that accompanied the coal famine, closing many buildings in the last few days. This work will be completed by the end of next week.

"Out of 628 school buildings in New York," said Mr. Straubenmuller, "not a percent. have been closed at any one time. This is a record to be proud of, considering the unprecedented conditions."

GERMANY THREATENS DRIVE ON RUSSIA IF NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE ARE BROKEN OFF

Press Warns Against Conference at Stockholm, Fearing British Influence.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 5.—"Russia must take the consequences on herself if she breaks off peace negotiations," was the veiled threat of German military blows contained in a semi-official despatch received from Berlin to-day.

German newspapers received here to-day all warn against acquiescence by the German Government in the Russian proposals for conference of Socialists at Stockholm, alleging such a conference would be directly under British influence.

Central Powers' delegates returning to Brest-Litovsk under the impression that there would be immediate resumption of peace negotiations with Russia arrived to find not a single Russian delegate there, according to Vienna dispatches to-day. Instead, the delegation received telegrams asking for transfer of all future negotiations to Stockholm.

War Spirit Again Sweeping Through Russia.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Latest advices from Petrograd indicate that a real spirit for immediate resumption of warfare against Germany is sweeping through Russia.

Even Nikolai Lenin, the Red Premier, and Leon Trotsky, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, are preparing for a renewal of hostilities. Six hundred delegates to the Soldiers and Workers' Congress gave Trotsky rapt attention when he delivered his war speech before them. He awayed them as Kerensky never did.

Russian soldiers have come to the realization now that they must fight for a democratic peace, and they cheered wildly when the Baltic delegates cried:

"The Baltic flag will be the last to come down."

This enthusiasm is likely to cause Germany a great military surprise. Fourteen of the fifteen Russian field armies were represented at the meeting, and of these thirteen reported that the soldiers were ready to return to active fighting immediately.

The correspondent of the Daily News says the Germans are trying, through a neutral diplomat, to get into communication with members of the Constituent Assembly. Their object is obvious, he adds, as the parties opposed to the Bolsheviks are quite ready to profit by the Bolshevik refusal to make peace and to tell the people that the Bolsheviks promised them peace, but gave them war.

The version of the correspondent of the Daily Mail is that the Germans have been putting pressure, direct or indirect, upon the Government in connection with the summoning of a Constituent Assembly, as the Germans have been making it pretty obvious that they are unwilling to recognize the Bolsheviks as representatives of a majority of the Russian people or even as temporary trustees of the sovereign power.

Regarding the attitude of the Ukraine toward the Germans, the Daily News says that the Rada is willing to strike a bargain with the Germans.

Newspapers in Petrograd continue to report fighting in the south, where, according to the correspondent of the Times, civil war is raging fast and furious. In several places there are reported to have been scenes of fierce fighting. These include Ekaterino-

Stations on the New Subway Opened To-Day

The stations on the new Times Square-Rector Street subway line open to-day are:

Times Square,
Thirty-fourth Street,
Twenty-eighth Street,
Twenty-third Street,
Union Square,
Eighth Street,
Prince Street,
Canal Street,
City Hall,
Rector Street.

The station at Whitehall Street will not be ready for use for some weeks.

NEW SUBWAY LINE UNDER BROADWAY FORMALLY OPENED

Trains Now Running on Four-Minute Headway From Rector to Times Square.

The new Broadway subway, a B. R. T. line, began operations at noon to-day between Times Square and Rector Street. Trains are now running on four-minute headway.

The first train to run over the new line left the Pacific Street station of the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn at 11 o'clock this morning. It proceeded through that tube and thence over the Manhattan Bridge and through the Canal Street and Broadway subways to Times Square. The distance was covered in about twenty minutes. The train then made a round trip from Times Square to Rector Street and return. It took twenty-five minutes to go to Rector Street.

A luncheon was served in Murray's restaurant, in West 42d Street, at which addresses were made by Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission, Col. Timothy S. Williams, President of the B. R. T., and city officials. The luncheon was attended by the Broadway Association and the Brooklyn Civic Club.

Chairman Straus said:

"The celebration to-day marks the breaking of that barrier partially begun by the operation of the first city subway into but not through Brooklyn. From now on and in increasing degree Brooklyn and Manhattan are going to be bound together by the great transportation systems now approaching completion. The construction of this great Broadway line, with its tunnel and bridge connections, not only relieves the traffic throttling of the past that so hindered the proper development of Brooklyn, but will permit of the people of Brooklyn being carried through with speed and in comfort to the business, shopping and theatre districts in Manhattan."

Food Administrators of All States to Hold a Conference.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Federal Food Administrators from all States will begin a two-day conference here Tuesday with Food Administration officials. They will take up many pressing food problems and will discuss particularly a co-ordination of effort in the various States. Several meetings of administrators have been held here, but this will be the first time all have been together.

What President Wilson Said In His Message on Dec. 4, 1917

"We intend no wrong against the German Empire, no interference with her internal affairs. We should deem either the one or the other absolutely unjustifiable—absolutely contrary to the principles we have professed to live by and to hold most sacred throughout our life as a nation."

"The people of Germany are being told by the men whom they now permit to deceive them and to act as their masters that they are fighting for very life and existence of their empire—a war of desperate self-defense against deliberate aggression."

"Nothing could be more grossly or wantonly false, and we must seek by the utmost openness and candor as to our real aims to convince them of its falseness. We are, in fact, fighting for their emancipation from fear, along with our own, from the fear as well as from the fact of unjust attack by neighbors or rivals or schemers after world empire. No one is threatening the existence or the independence or the peaceful enterprise of the German nation."

What Lloyd George Said To-Day In Speech to Trade Unions

"We are not fighting a war of aggression against the German people. The destruction or disruption of Germany or the German people has never been a war aim with us since the first day of the war to now. The British people never aimed at breaking up the German peoples or the disintegration of their state. Our wish is not to destroy Germany's great position in the world, but to turn her aside from schemes of military domination to devote her strength to beneficial tasks."

"Great Britain is not fighting to destroy Austria-Hungary or to deprive Turkey of its capital or the rich lands in Asia Minor and Thrace which are predominantly Turkish."

"The British viewpoint is that the adoption of a democratic constitution by Germany would be the most convincing evidence that the old spirit is dead."

FREE ROUTE TO SEA OFFERED TO RUSSIA IN TURKISH TERMS

Demobilization of Part of Slav Navy and Army Is Demanded.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Free passage of the Dardanelles for Russian ships, Russian evacuation of Turkish territory and the demobilization of the Russian Black Sea fleet are provided for in the draft of Turkish peace terms presented to Russia, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Petrograd. Turkey, it is provided, is to retain her active army in consequence of the continuation of war against the Entente.

The main points in the draft presented by the Turkish delegates are given in the despatch as follows:

1. Frontier lines to remain as before the war.
2. Within two years of the conclusion of peace the contracting parties shall conclude a convention respecting sea trade and consulates.
3. War losses incurred by individuals to be refunded.
4. Guarantees to be given for the territorial integrity and development of Persia on the basis of her entire independence.
5. Free passage to be granted Russian ships passing through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.
6. Mobilization within limits to be permitted for national defense.
7. Russia to undertake to remove her armies to territory within the previous Russian borders in six to eight weeks after signing the peace agreement, leaving only one division to safeguard her frontier.
8. Russia to demobilize her army of special Armenian units, and also to demobilize the Black Sea Navy.
9. Turkey to retain her active army in consequence of continuation of war against the Entente.

STOP COUGHING AT NIGHT
Fischer's Peppermint Cure
(Racing Entries on Page 2)

TURKS TO KEEP CAPITAL, NEUTRALIZE DARDANELLES, IN BRITISH TERMS OF PEACE

Premier Calls for Restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, Full Freedom of Poland, Reestablishment of Belgium, and Naturalization of Palestine, Armenia, Syria and Arabia.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Britain's answer to Count Czernin's terms of peace for the Central Powers was emphatically announced to the world to-day by Premier Lloyd George in a speech at the British Laborite "Man Power" Conference.

The British Premier laid down three cardinal principles on which Britain and the Allies would be willing to talk of peace.

"Before permanent peace can come," the Prime Minister declared impressively, "three conditions must be fulfilled."

"First—The sanctity of the treaty must be re-established."

"Second—There must be territorial settlements based on the consent of those governed."

"Third and last—There must be created some international organization to limit the burden of armaments and diminish the probability of war."

The Premier described the things for which the Allies are fighting:

Not for the destruction or disruption of Germany.

Not to destroy Austria-Hungary or Turkey.

Not merely to alter or destroy the Imperial Constitution of Germany.

Not to take Turkey's lands that are predominantly Turkish from them.

But for these principles:

Complete restoration of Belgium.

Reparation as far as possible for devastated towns and cities.

Neutralization and nationalization of the Dardanelles.

"Reconsideration" of the "great wrong" done to France in 1871—referring to Alsace-Lorraine.

Establishment of an independent Poland, "comprising all genuinely Polish elements, because this is necessary to the stability of Western Europe."

Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine—all entitled to separate national conditions.

German colonies to be held at the disposal of a conference, having primary regard for the wishes of native inhabitants.

Of Russia, the British statesman left the future to decision of the Russian people themselves.

"We will stand by the French democracy to the death," Lloyd George declared. "It is difficult to speak of Russia without suspension of judgment. Russia can only be saved by her own people."

APPEAL FOR WORLD DEMOCRACY IN SPEECH OF LLOYD GEORGE

British Premier Tells Trades Unions Critical Hour Has Come and That His Policy Is Backed by the Nation.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Premier Lloyd George, addressing the trades unions to-day on the subject of war aims, said that only the clearest, greatest and most just of causes could justify the continuance, even for a day, of "this unspeakable agony of nations."

"We ought," the Premier continued, "to be able to state clearly and definitely not only the principles for which we are fighting, but their definite, concrete application to the war map of the world."

"We have arrived at the most critical hour of this terrible conflict, and before any government takes the fateful decision as to the conditions under which it ought either to terminate or continue the struggle it ought to be satisfied that the conscience of the nation is behind these conditions."

Mr. Lloyd George said that during the last few days he had taken special pains to ascertain the views and the attitude of representative men of all sections of thought in the country. He had read the statement of labor's war aims, he continued.